ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1901.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1900.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1900. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1900, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

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An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows :—*Bull. Mus. Paris.*—Bulletin du Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Paris. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G.C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *Journ. de Bot.*—Journal de Botanique. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société nationale d'horticulture de France. *L.*—Lindenia. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine, Catalogue. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin. *N. G. M.*—Dr. Neubert's Garten-Magazin. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *S. C. A. A.*—Southern California Acclimatizing Association Catalogue. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *S. H.*—La Semaine Horticole. *W. G.*—Wiener Illustrirte Garten-Zeitung.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are :—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

***Achillea lingulata buglossis.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 485.) Compositæ. H. A form 1½–2 ft. high, bearing corymbs of white flowers. Europe. (T. Smith.)

Actinostemma paniculatum. (*J.H.F.* 1900, 123, f. 13.) Cucurbitaceæ. A hardy perennial with tuberous roots, palmate leaves, and inconspicuous flowers. A rapid grower, doing well in dry, barren spots. China. (Paris, B.G.)

***Adesmia boronioides.** (*B.M.* t. 7748.) Leguminosæ. H. A pretty shrub warted all over, except the petals and leaflets, with large balsamiferous glands. Leaves 1½ to 2 in. long, made up of from 10 to 13 pairs of sessile orbicular, coarsely crenate dark green leaflets. Flowers bright orange yellow in terminal racemes. Patagonia. (A. K. Bulley.)

Alsophila Baroumba. (*R.H.* 1900, 584.) Filices. S. "Not so elegant a species as *A. loubetiana*, but remarkable for its majestic dimensions." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Alsophila loubetiana. (*R.H.* 1900, 583 ; *S.H.* 1900, 453, f. 152 ; *G.C.* 1900, xxviii, 321, f. 100.) Filices. S. "A beautiful, decorative tree-fern with broad fronds, rachis hairy, brown." (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

***Anemone cernua.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 356.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A species with deeply-cut and divided leaves, the nodding flowers being of the colour of dragon's blood, silky outside. Japan. (Max Leichtlin, Baden.)

Anthurium andreanum Lawrenciæ. (*G.C.* 1900, xxvii, 370.) Araceæ. S. "Has exceedingly large spathes of pure white, and the spadix is nearly white also." (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Aplopappus eriocarpus. (*Gard.* 1900, lviii, 372.) Compositæ. H. A distinct perennial with greyish foliage and yellow flowers. N. America. (A. Perry.)

Aquilegia baikalensis. (*G.C.* 1900, xxvii, 407.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A species of dwarf habit, bearing flowers which in colour are a combination of blue, white, and green. (S. Arnott.)

Arctotis grandis. (*W.G.* 1900, 327, f. 28.) Compositæ. H. A handsome annual growing about two feet high, with white-felted pinnatifid leaves and heads of flowers about 3 ins. across—upper surface of the ray-florets, white with a narrow yellow band at the base ; bright lilac beneath, disk, blue. South-west Africa. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

*Ardisia brandneriana. (*R.H.* 1900, 583; *G.C.* 1900, xxviii, 321, f. 98.) Myrsinaceæ. S. A dwarf species with dark green shaded leaves with crenulate margins. Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

*Arisæma flavum. (*B.M.* t. 7700.) Araceæ. S. A very variable plant from 6 to 24 in. in height; leaves 4 to nearly 12 in. span; spathe 1 to 3 in. long, of a green to yellow colour. Himalaya. (Kew.)

*Asclepias Hallii. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 183, f. 53.) Asclepiadaceæ. H. A species near *A. princeps*, but with larger heads and flowers. California. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

Asparagus Duchesnei. (*R. H.* 1900, 583; *S. H.* 1900, 4161, 155; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 305, f. 92.) Liliaceæ. S. "Branches climbing, weeping, with falciform cladodes of a glossy green." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Aster brachytrichus. (*R. H.* 1900, 369, f. 172.) Compositæ. H. A dwarf perennial with yellow disk, and violet-blue ray-florets. Yunnan. (M. L. de Vilmorin.)

*Aster Fendlerii. (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 209.) H. A low-growing species, with narrow leaves and violet flowers. N. America.

*Aster foliosus. (*Gard.* 1900, lviii, 372.) H. A. distinct species, with strong stems and large lilac-coloured flowers. Colorado. (A. Perry.) (This is evidently *A. foliaceus.*)

*Aster Fremonti. (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 475.) H. An early flowering dwarf plant, with soft pink flower-heads about 2 in. in diameter. Rocky Mountains. (Max Leichtlin, Baden.)

*Aster Porteri. (*Gard.* 1900, lviii, 372.) H. A slender-growing species about 2½ ft. high, branching freely and producing numerous white flowers. N. America. (A. Perry.)

Atriplex Breweri. (*S. C. A. A. Cat.* 1900, 50.) Chenopodiaceæ. G. A shrub with greyish-green leaves, used for hedges in some parts of California. California.

*Bamburanta arnoldiana. (*S. H.* 1900, 463, f. 156; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 313, f. 95.) Scitamineæ. S. An undetermined plant with *Maranta*-like leaves and *Bamboo*-like habit. Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale.)

*Bauhinia yunnanensis. (*R. H.* 1900, 448.) Leguminosæ. G. A vigorous climber glabrous and glaucous in all its parts. Flowers, rosy-white striped with purple. Yunnan. (Paris B. G.)

*Begonia Augustinei. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 286.) Begoniaceæ. G. In habit and general appearance resembles *B. xanthina*, from which it differs in having rugose, rough, hairy leaves, and rose-pink flowers. China. (Kew.)

Begonia Heddei. (*Gfl.* 1900, t. 1470.) S. A tall-growing species of but little horticultural interest. Leaves, broadly-elliptical, pointed, green above, red beneath. Very near *B. Lehmbachii* from the Cameroons. German East Africa.

Begonia Feasti. (*S. H.* 1900, 84.) S. A garden hybrid between *B. hydrocotilifolia* and *B. manicata.*

Begonia Lehmbachii. (*Gfl.* 1900, t. 1476.) S. A new species of little horticultural value. Cameroons. (Berlin B. G.)

*Berberis Thunbergi minor. (*Späth Cat.* 1900–1, 71.) Berberidaceæ. H. A dwarf form of the type. (Arnold Arboretum, Boston.)

Brasso-cattleya nivalis. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 54.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *Brassavola fragrans* and *Cattleya intermedia.* (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

*Bryophyllum crenatum. (*R. H.* 1900, 175, f. 81, 362, t.) Crassulaceæ. S. A bushy succulent with oval crenate leaves and terminal cymes of long tubular yellowish flowers, calyx inflated, pale vinous red. Madagascar. (Puteaux, Versailles.)

Calanthe atrorubens. *G. M.* 1900, 25.) Orchidaceæ. A garden hybrid between *C. bella* and *C. burfordiense.* (N. Cookson.)

*Calanthe madagascariensis. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 335.) S. Closely allied to *C. sylvatica*, which it resembles in general characters, differing chiefly in its smaller stature. Sepals and petals sub.-equal, rosy-mauve, and the lip is dull magenta with a white spot at the base. Madagascar. (Kew.)

***Calanthe Warpuri.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 335.) S. Like the last-named species, a near ally of *C. sylvatica*. Flowers 1½ in. wide, the sepals ovate-acuminate, white, the petals much narrower, also white, and the lobed lip dull purple, changing finally to orange. Madagascar. (Kew.)

***Calendula noëana.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 273.) Compositæ. H. An annual so much resembling the corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) when in flower as to be readily mistaken for it; the achenes, however, are very different. Rumelia. (Spencer Moore.)

Campanula persicifolia Moerheimei. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 409, 414, f. 135.) Campanulaceæ. H. A double variety with white flowers. (T. S. Ware.)

Campanula sulphurea. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 168.) H. Annual, with flowers of the same size as the common harebell, pale straw colour on the outside, and sulphur yellow on the inside. Palestine. (A. K. Bulley.)

Cattleya Aclandiæ nigrescens. (*O. R.* 1900, 230.) Orchidaceæ. S. A variety in which the sepals and petals are suffused with blackish-brown. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya dowiana jenseniana. (*O. R.* 1900, 286.) S. A very large and handsome form, having primrose yellow sepals and petals, with some purple marbling at the apex of the latter, and a rich claret purple lip covered with golden veining. (Ed. Kromer.)

Cattleya Elisabethæ. (*S. H.* 1900, 475.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Mossiæ* and *C. schilleriana*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cattleya elatior. (*O. R.* 1900, 28.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. schilleriana* and *C. Mossiæ reineckeana*. (C. L. N. Ingram.)

Cattleya goossensiana. (*O. R.* 1900, 119.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. schilleriana* and *C. gaskelliana*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cattleya Grayæ. (*O. R.* 1900, 214.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. granulosa* and *C. velutina*. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya illuminata. (*O. R.* 1900, 285.) S. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (Mrs. Briggs-Bury.)

Cattleya intermedia Aquinii. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 83, f. 25.) S. A peloric variety discovered many years ago in the province of Rio Grande do Sul and originally described as a distinct species under the name of *C. Aquinii*.

Cattleya Loddigesii alba. (*O. R.* 1900, 254.) S. A charming pure white variety, with only a faint trace of light yellow down the centre of the lip's disc. (R. H. Measures.)

Cattleya Mariannæ. (*R. H.* 1900, 109.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. dolosa* and *C. Trianæ*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya Martineti. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 416.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Mossiæ aurea* and *Lælia tenebrosa*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya Mendelii Maudeæ. (*O. R.* 1900, 212.) S. "A fine white, with rose markings on the lip. (W. P. Burkinshaw.)

Cattleya Mendelii rosefieldiensis. (*O. R.* 1900, 250.) S. "A good form in which the petals are tipped with bright mauve." (De B. Crawshay.)

Cattleya Mossiæ rouseleana. (*O. R.* 1900, 173.) S. "A large, rosy form with very richly coloured lip." (Marquis de Wavrin, Somerghem, Belgium.)

Cattleya nigrescens. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 416.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia pumila* and *L. grandis tenebrosa*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya Suzannæ. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 670; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 267.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Eldorado* and *C. aurea*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya thayeriana. (*O. R.* 1900, 147.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. intermedia* and *C. Schrœderæ alba*. (E. O. Orpet.)

Cattleya Warnero-bowringiana. (*O. R.* 1900, 284.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated by the name. (R. I. Measures.)

Cattleya wavriniana. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 181.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Warscewiczii* and *C. granulosa schofieldiana*. (A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Centaurea eriophora. (*W. G.* 1900, 20, f. 4.) Compositæ. H. An annual about a foot high with woolly sulphur yellow flower-heads about the size of a hazel nut. Portugal. (Dammann & Co, Naples.)

***Cereus mojavensis.** (*B. M.* t. 7705.) Cactaceæ. G. Nearly allied to *C. Fendleri*, from which it differs in its longer radiating spines and its smaller reddish-scarlet flowers. California. (Kew.)

Cereus perlucens. (*M. K.* 1900, 174.) G. A species from the Amazon region, in stature resembling *Pilocereus senilis*, but differing from all other species in the oil-green colour of its stems.

Cereus Wittii. (*M. K.* 1900, 154, f.) G. An extraordinary species with flattened leaf-like branches which spirally twist round stems of trees, &c., attaching themselves by their roots. Flowers unknown. (Berlin B. G.)

***Chamaelirion carolinia.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, May 26, Suppl. 2.) Liliaceæ. H. A re-introduction of an old plant. It forms a tuft of leaves from which the spikes of yellowish white flowers arise to a height of 6–9 inches. Carolina. (T. S. Ware.)

***Chrysanthemum indicum.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, f. 106.) Compositæ. G. One of the two progenitors of the florist's chrysanthemum. Flower-heads half an inch in diameter, of a pure yellow colour. China. (Kew.)

Chrysanthemum viscosum. (*W. G.* 1900, 19, f. 3.) H. An annual with sulphur-yellow ray-florets and orange-yellow disk. Mediterranean region. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

***Cineraria cantabrigensis.** (*G. M.* 1900, 414.) Compositæ. G. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (Cambridge.)

***Cineraria Moorei.** (*G. M.* 1900, 414.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Heritieri* and a form of *C. cruenta*. (Glasnevin.)

Cineraria polyantha. (*G. M.* 1900, 254.) G. A seedling form of *C. cruenta*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Clematis buchaniana.** (*J. H. F.* 1900, 866, f. 34.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A tall climber with panicles of pale greenish-yellow bell-shaped flowers. Himalaya and China. (Paris B. G.)

***Clematis orientalis tangutica.** (*B. M.* t. 7710.) H. A beautiful form with large nodding golden-yellow flowers. (St. Petersburg B. G.)

Coccinia Dinteri. (*R. H.* 1900, 268.) Cucurbitaceæ. G. A woody climber with palmate leaves and handsome scarlet fruits. S. Africa. (Proschowsky, Nice.)

***Codonopsis convolvulacea.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 231.) Campanulaceæ. H. A species with thin wiry stems, and bearing numerous bright blue bells an inch across. Upper Burma. (Kew.)

***Codonopsis lanceolata.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 231.) H. This species is here described as a Passion-flower-like plant, the flowers hanging on the stems like bells 1 in. to 2 in. long and 1 in. wide, their colour greenish-white with purple veins. Upper Burma. (Kew.)

Coffea robusta. (*R. H.* 1900, 583.) Rubiaceæ. S. Congo Free State. [This is *C. Laurentii.*]

***Cola vera.** (*N. B.* 1900, 18.) Sterculiaceæ. S. One of the species which furnishes the Cola nut of commerce. West Tropical Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

Cornus sibirica Sallieri. (*S. H.* 1900, 445.) Cornaceæ. H. A form with large green leaves blotched with creamy-white. (Gouchault, Orleans.)

Cratægus Oxyacantha inermis. (*R. H.* 1900, 72, f. 31.) Rosaceæ. H. A dwarf bushy spineless form of the common Hawthorn. (Hémeray-Proust, France.)

***Crinum rhodanthum.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 142.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Leaves lorate, about 1 ft. long, 1½ to 2 in. wide; peduncle ½ in. in diam., umbel many-flowered. Perianth-tube 3 in. long; segments lanceolate, red, 2½ in. long, ⅙ in. broad. Bechuanaland. (Kew.)

***Crocus Alexandri.** (*B. M.* t. 7740.) Iridaceæ. H. A form of *C. biflorus*, having the outer segments suffused or striped with purple on the outside the inside being white. Bulgaria. (Kew.)

*Crocus niveus. (*G. C.* 1900, xviii, 335.) H. An autumn-flowering species with white flowers is here described under this name. (E. A. Bowles.) [*C. marathoniseus.*]

*Cryptocoryne Griffithii. (*B. M.* t. 7719.) Araceæ. S. A stoloniferous aquatic plant; leaves ovate or orbicular-oblong, dark green above and striolate with minute wavy red lines; spathe purple. Malacca. (Kew.)

*Cryptostemma lusitanicum. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 390, 391, f. 120.) Compositæ. H. A free-blooming annual, with pale yellow flower-heads and a dark brown disc. (W. E. Gumbleton.) [This is the well known *C. calendulaceum.*]

*Cryptostylis arachnites. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 244.) Orchidaceæ. S. A terrestrial herb related to *Pogonia*, with a fleshy rootstock, erect, lanceolate green leaves, and scapes a foot high bearing numerous spider-like flowers; the green segments are linear and spreading, and the lip fleshy, purple and mottled. Khasia, &c. (Kew.)

*Cymbidium Huttoni. (*O. R.* 1900, 232, *B. M.* t. 5676.) Orchidaceæ. S. "Has an oblong, somewhat compressed pseudobulb, bearing two very broad leaves at the apex, and a pendulous raceme of about ten large fleshy flowers, which turn up in a sub-erect position from the point of their attachment to the rachis. They are about an inch and three-quarters long, rather broad, and densely dotted all over with dark, dusky brown, on a light yellow ground, the spots becoming more purple and almost suffused towards the apex of the petals and lip. In its broad leaves and general appearance it is most allied to *C. devonianum.*" In cultivation as long ago as 1867, but lost sight of until recently re-introduced from Java. (Kew.)

Cymbidium I'Ansoni. (*O. R.* 1900, 191, f. 34.) G. Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *C. lowianum* and *C. tracyanum.* (H. Low & Co.)

Cymbidium Maroni. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 766; *R. H.* 1900, 703.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Hookeræ* and *C. Mastersi.* (C Maron, Brunoy, France.)

*Cynorchis purpurascens. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 335; *Gard.* 1900, lviii, 375, f.) Orchidaceæ. G. The true plant of this name now introduced for the first time. A monophyllous species, leaf 12 to 16 in. long, 2 to 3½ in. wide, pale green with purplish margin. Flower-scape 6 to 8 in. long, bearing 6 to 12 flowers in a dense raceme; flowers over an inch long and wide, the lip spreading, flat, lobed, produced at the base to a spur over an inch long; the colour of the whole flower is bright rosy mauve, the lip darker with a pure white patch in the middle. Madagascar. (Kew.)

Cypripedium borchgraveanum. (*L.* 1900, t. 715; *S. H.* 1901, f. 135.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *C. villosum* and *C. leeanum superbum.* (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium cardozoianum. (*Jard.* 1900, 24.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. barbatum Warneri* and *C. albertianum.* (Peeters, Brussels.)

Cypripedium Charlesworthi album. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 282.) S. An "albino" form of the type. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Cypripedium chrysotoxum. (*R. H.* 1900, 109.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lathamianum* and *C. villosum.* (Duval & Sons, Versailles.)

Cypripedium ciliolare × Sallieri. (*R. H.* 1900, 165.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated by the name. (Duval & Sons, Versailles.)

Cypripedium Cobbiæ. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 384.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Chas. Canham* and *C. J. Howes.* (Walter Cobb.)

Cypripedium Curtisii × præstans. (*O. R.* 1900, 250.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (J. Gurney Fowler.)

Cypripedium haynaldiano-Hookeræ. (*O. R.* 1900, 252.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cypripedium insigne fowlerianum. (*O. R.* 1900, 29.) S. A finely shaped and coloured form. (J. Gurney Fowler.)

Cypripedium lacteum. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 113.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Sallieri* and *C. leeanum.* (Duval & Sons, Versailles.)

Cypripedium lawrenceanum splendens. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 30.) S. A variety with the dorsal sepal longer and narrower than usual, and tinted and lined with rich rose-purple (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium leeano-Charlesworthii. (*R. H.* 1900, 165.) S. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated by the name.

Cypripedium Loyensi. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 53.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum superbum* and *C. nitens superbum.* (Peeters, Brussels.)

Cypripedium Mahleræ. (*Jard.* 1900, 80.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lawrenceanum* and *C. rothschildianum.* (Peeters, Brussels.)

Cypripedium Maudiæ. (*O. R.* 1900, 308; *G. M.* 1900, 771, f.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lawrenceanum hyeanum* and *C. callosum Sanderæ.* (Charlesworth & Co.)

Cypripedium Morteni. (*O. R.* 1900, 28.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum masereelianum* and *C. chamberlainianum.* (W. M. Appleton.)

Cypripedium Rogeri. (*R. H.* 1900, 227.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Chantini* and *C. chamberlainianum.* (Lebaudy, Paris.)

Cypripedium rothschildo-lawrenceanum. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 58.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Cypripedium Sallieri × spicerianum. (*R. H.* 1900, 165.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated by the name. (Duval & Sons, Versailles.)

Cypripedium sanderiano-Curtisii. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 75, f. 23.) S. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated in the name. (N.C. Cookson.)

Cypripedium schusterianum. (*O. R.* 1900, 90.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. villosum*, and *C. Hookeræ volonteanum.* (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium tixallense. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii. 207.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lawrenceanum* and *C. rothschildianum.* (E. Bostock.)

Cypripedium Unxia. (*O. R.* 1900, 314.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. harrisianum* and *C. lawrebel.* (R. I. Measures.)

***Cyrtosperma congolensis.** (*S. H.* 1900, 473, f. 158.) Araceæ. S. "Leaves of an *Amorphophallus*, petioles somewhat spinose." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [This is apparently *Anchomanes dubius*, Schott.]

***Decaisnea Fargesii.** (*R. H.* 1900, 270.) Berberidaceæ. H. H. A deciduous shrub with long pinnate leaves—sometimes attaining a yard in length—and large greenish-yellow flowers arranged in lax panicles. Western China. (M. L. de Vilmorin.)

Dendrobium dalhou-nobile. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 371, f. 125.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated by the name. (R. Brooman-White.)

Dendrobium Elwesii. (*O. R* 1900, 147.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. aureum* and *D. Hildebrandii.* (H. J. Elwes.)

Dendrobium Hodgkinsoni. (*O. R.* 1900, 27, *B. M.* t. 7724.) S. Allied to *D. atroviolaceum*, except that the petals are narrow, connivent, and unspotted. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Dendrobium inæquale.** (*B. M.* t. 7745.) S. Sepals and petals spreading and recurved, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, white. Lip shorter than the sepals, lateral lobes convolute, forming a cylindric tube, pale yellow, streaked with purple within. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

Dendrobium leeanum atropurpureum. (*Gard.* 1900, lviii, 327.) S. A supposed natural hybrid between *D. Phalænopsis* and *D. superbiens.* (Sir F. Wigan.)

Dendrobium macrophyllum Richardi. (*G. M.* 1900, 99.) S. A variety with medium sized and very fleshy flowers set on long bristled pedicels. Flowers of a light greenish buff, the lip veined with dark brown. (C. J. Lucas.)

Dendrobium picturatum. (*G. M.* 1900, 178.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. Ainsworthi* and *D. heterocarpum.* (T. B. Haywood.)

Dendrobium Staffordii. (*O. R.* 1900, 147.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. Cassiope* and *D. Bensonæ*. (T. Stafford.)

Dianthus stellaris. (*W. G.* 1900, 90, f. 13.) Caryophyllaceæ. H. A new race of the well-known garden *D. Heddewigi*, characterized by its narrow lanceolate petals.

***Dichorisandra thysiana.** *R. H.* 1900, 583; *S. H.* 1900, 485, f. 161; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 302, f. 90.) S. "Large glossy handsome leaves with channelled hairy petioles: stems flexuose." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [There are no species of *Dichorisandra* found wild in the Old World: this plant is probably *Palisota thyrsiflora*. (P. Maclaudii.)]

Diospyros Ebenaster. (*S. C. A. A. Cat.* 1900, 24.) Ebenaceæ. G. The "Zapote negro," a tall shady tree: fruits size of an orange, green outside, almost black inside, very sweet. Mexico.

***Diostea juncea.** (*B. M.* t. 7695.) Verbenaceæ. H. A bush or small tree with green fistular branches and distant pairs of opposite, crenate, rather fleshy small leaves: flowers pale lilac, crowded in peduncled axillary and terminal spikes. Chili. (Kew.)

Dracæna albanensis. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 206.) Liliaceæ. S. A form with broad green leaves with a yellow stripe down the middle. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Dracæna Lacourti.** (*R. H.* 1900, 583.) S. "Small, crowded, spreading leaves." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Dracæna Offeri. (*Gard.* 1900, lviii, 294.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. Warreni* and *D. Gladstoni*. (J. Warren.)

Echinocactus Hartmannii. (*M. K.* 1900, 170, f.) Cactaceæ. G. A species —of which the flowers are unknown— belonging to the *Discocactus* section. Paraguay. (Hartmann, Hamburg.)

Epidendrum orphanum. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 143.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid of which the parentage is not recorded. (F. Sander & Co.)

Epidendrum purpurachylum. (*O.R.* 1900, 189.) S. "The sepals and petals are dull olive green, tinged with brown, and the corrugated front lobe of the lip is deep purple with a broad, whitish-yellow margin. The flowers are very fragrant, not unlike violets." (Glasnevin.)

Epilælia heatonensis. (*O. R.* 1900, 118.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *Epidendrum Wallisii*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

***Eranthis cilicica.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 183, 203.) Ranunculaceæ. H. Closely allied to *E. hyemalis*, but with a more finely divided involucre and bright yellow flowers. Cilicia. (Kew.)

Eremurus Warei. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 409.) Liliaceæ. H. Probably a natural hybrid between *E. Bungei* and *E. Olgæ*. It grows to a height of 8 ft., the flowers being yellow in colour, but less bright than in *E. Bungei*. Central Asia. (T. S. Ware.)

Eria micholitziana. (*N.B.* 1900, 21.) Orchidaceæ. S. A species nearly related to *E. crassicaulis* and *E. bambusifolia*. New Guinea. (Berlin B. G.)

***Erigeron leiomerus.** (*B. M.* t. 7743.) Compositæ. H. A tufted low-growing perennial with small linear leaves, the solitary flower-heads having violet rays and a yellow disk. Colorado. (Kew.)

Eugenia Pitanga. (*S. C. A. A. Cat.* 1900, 25.) Myrtaceæ. G. "Leaves medium-sized, shiny; fruits scarlet, shaped like a small tomato, very pleasant to eat and making excellent jelly." Brazil.

***Eulophia lubbersiana.** (*R. H. B.* 1900, 3, t.) Orchidaceæ. S. A species nearly allied to *E. maculata*; leaves dark green marbled with white after the fashion of those of *Dracæna goldieana*. Congo Free State. (Institut Agricole de l'État, Gembloux, Belgium.) [Probably *E. Ledienii*.]

Eulophiella Hamelinii. (*O. R.* 1900, 197.) S. Orchidaceæ. Raceme branching; sepals and petals acuminate, white; lip three-lobed, the obcordate front lobe well spotted with red and bearing three yellow keels at the base. The plant resembles *E. peetersiana* in habit, but the leaves are narrower and the flowers smaller. Madagascar. (L. Hamelin, Dordogne, France.)

***Ficus eetveldiana.** (*R. H.* 1900, 583; *S. H.* 1900, 6, f. 3; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 303, f. 91.) S. Urticaceæ. "A species with large broadly-oval leaves." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

***Ficus Luciani.** (*R. H.* 1900, 583; *S. H.* 1900, 460.) S. A species which is not only an ornamental one but is said to furnish rubber of an excellent quality. Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

***Glaucium luteum tricolor.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 148.) Papaveraceæ. H. A form with large brilliant coppery orange flowers, having a black centre. Asia Minor. (A. K. Bulley.)

Gossypium Davidsoni. (*S. C. A. A. Cat.* 1900, 50.) Malvaceæ. G. "A woody species with beautiful yellow flowers." Lower California.

Grindelia patens. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 59, f. 18.) Compositæ. H. A pale yellow-flowered plant with amplexicaul leaves. The stems are covered with glandular hairs. California. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

***Gymnopsis uniserialis.** (*W. G.* 1900, 20, f. 5.) Compositæ. H. An annual much resembling *Helianthus cucumerifolius* in general aspect. Texas. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

***Habenaria Lugardi.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 322.) Orchidaceæ. S. The leaves, two in number, are broadly suborbicular, spreading flat on the soil, 4 in. long by 6 in. broad, bright green, very fleshy and brittle. The spike, 2 ft. high, bears a dozen white flowers nearly an inch across, with a tripartite lip, with filiform lateral lobes, and a straight drooping spur 6 in. long. N'gamiland. (Kew.)

***Hedychium Moorei.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 142.) Scitamineæ. S. A garden hybrid between *H. coccineum* and *H. gardnerianum*. (Glasnevin.)

Heuchera zabeliana. (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 485.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A green-leaved plant, with tall scapes of deep rose-coloured flowers. (T. Smith.)

***Hippeastrum (Habranthus) roseum.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 287.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. Has a dark brown ovoid bulb, an inch long, from which spring two or three linear, dark green leaves, 9 in. long, followed by the flower-scape, which is only 6 in. high and bears two flowers. These are horizontal, over 2 in. long, the funnel-shaped limb formed of six lanceolate segments of a rich crimson colour, yellowish at the base. Montevideo. (Kew.)

***Hippeastrum teretifolium.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 142.) G. A new species of the section Habranthus differing from all other known Hippeastrums in having subterete leaves. Flowers few in an umbel, campanulate rather than tubular, rosy pink, 2 in. long. Montevideo. (Kew.)

***Impatiens grandiflora.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 424.) Geraniaceæ. S. "Plant 2 to 3 ft. high, glabrous, with lanceolate leaves, 4 in. long by ¾ in. broad, tapering to both ends, glandular, serrulate; stalk 1 in. long. Flowers on axillary peduncles, half the length of the leaf; flowers about 1½ in. across, rosy-lilac, with a long spur; sepals with a network of rosy-purple veins on the inner surface; petals twice the length of the sepals." Madagascar. (Kew.)

Ipomœa aurea. (*S. C. A. A. Cat.* 1900, 86.) Convolvulaceæ. G. A tuberous-rooted species with slender stems and bright lemon-yellow flowers over 2 in. across. Lower California.

***Ipomœa leptophylla.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 235.) H. A bush-like branching plant with a tuberous root. The flowers are about 3 in. in diameter, rose colour, deepening to purple at the throat. North-Western America. (Kew.)

***Iris aurea intermedia.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 22.) Iridaceæ. H. An intermediate form between *I. aurea* and *I. orientalis*, with the deep yellow colour of the former and the narrow standards of the latter. (Kew.)

***Iris obtusifolia.** (*B. M.* t. 7701.) H. A species with short, oblong, obtuse leaves and yellowish flowers. The falls are striped and bearded at the base. Persia. (Kew.)

Iris ochro-aurea. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 32.) H. Evidently a hybrid, the rich yellow beardless falls edged with a cream-coloured band. Standards erect, bilobed at the apex. (T. Smith.)

***Iris stenophylla.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 170, 171, f. 55; *B. M.* t. 7734.) H. A bulbous species allied to *I. persica*. The colour of the flower is lilac, while the blade is tipped and spotted with very dark blue. Cilician Taurus. (Kew.)

Iris urmiensis. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 373, f. 116.) H. A species, belonging to the Oncocyclus group, about 7 in. high with yellow flowers. N.W. Persia. (Van Tubergen Jr., Haarlem.)

***Jacobinia suberecta.** (*R. H.* 1900, 210, t.) Acanthaceæ. S. A dwarf perennial covered with a white silky pubescence; leaves oval, obtuse; flowers tubular, light orange-yellow. Uruguay. (André, Paris.)

***Kalanchoë Bentii.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 404; *B. M.* t. 7765.) Crassulaceæ. G. A new species with "an unbranched stem, 3 ft. high, and nearly an inch in diameter, bearing near the top six pairs of decussately arranged leaves, from 3 to 6 in. long, sub cylindrical, rigid, narrowed gradually to an acute point. Flowers white, in an erect loose panicle, 8 in. long by 5 in. wide, calyx of four fleshy spreading lobes; corolla 1½ in long, inflated at the base and distinctly four-angled, the apex divided into four lobes, forming a limb nearly an inch across." The largest flowered of all known Kalanchoës. Hadramaut. (Kew.)

Kniphofia Leichtlini aurea. (*G. M.* 1900, 652.) Liliaceæ. H. A form with broad spikes about a foot long, the upper unopened flowers being soft orange red, and the lower ones a soft yellow colour. (Barr & Sons.)

***Kniphofia rufa.** (*B. M.* t. 7706.) H. A dwarf species, growing about 1½ ft. high with a lax raceme of flowers, the lower of which are yellow, while the upper are tinged with red. Natal. (Max Leichtlin, Baden.)

Lælia Edissa. (*G. M.* 1900, 127, 193 f.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *L. anceps* and *L. purpurata*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Lælia jongheana Templæ. (*O. R.* 1900, 124; *G. M.* 1900, 220 f.) S. A fine light rose form with the front of the lip white, tinged with rose. (Mrs. Temple.)

Lælia præstans gloriosa. (*G. C.* xxviii, 346.) S. A very richly-coloured form. Sepals and petals bright purplish-rose; front of lip claret colour. (J. Colman.)

Lælia pumila delicatissima. (*O. R.* 1900, 349.) S. A variety in which the flowers are blush white with a light purple area on either side of the lip, connected by a similar curved line in front of the crest. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Lælia purpurata littleana. (*O. R.* 1900, 174; *J. of H.* 1900, xl, 453, f. 122.) S. A variety with white sepals and petals, the lip with a purple area on each side of the white centre, and the throat yellow with dark lines. (H. Little.)

Lælia purpurata tracyana. (*G. C* 1900, xxvii, No. 696, suppl. 4.) S. A variety with white flowers having a light flush of rose on the lip. (H. Little.)

Lælio-cattleya Binoti. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 370.) Orchidaceæ. S. A natural hybrid between *Cattleya bicolor* and probably *Lælia pumila*. (Peeters, Brussels.)

Lælio - cattleya Charlesworthii. (*O. R.* 1900, 61.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya dowiana aurea*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Lælio-cattleya colmaniana. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 240.) S. A garden hybrid between *L.-c. arnoldiana* and *Cattleya dowiana aurea*. (F. Sander & Co.)

Lælio-cattleya Cranstounæ. (*O. R.* 1900, 19.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *Cattleya harrisoniana violacea*. (Dr. Cranstoun.)

Lælio - cattleya elegantissima. (*R. H.* 1900, 520.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya intermedia* and *Lælia cinnabarina*. (Cappe & Son, Vésinet, France.)

Lælio - cattleya Ernesti pallida. (*O. R.* 1900, 90.) S. "A pretty light form with cowslip-yellow sepals and petals." (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Hurstii. (*O. R.* 1900, 287.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Skinneri* and *Lælia purpurata*. (C. C. Hurst.)

Lælio-cattleya hyeana. (*O. R.* 1900, 174.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya lawrenceana.* (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.)

Lælio-cattleya intermedio-cinnabarina. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 270.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya intermedia.* (Major Joicey.)

Lælio-cattleya inversa. (*R. H.* 1900, 584.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya Warneri.* (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya lucasiana. (*J.H.F.* 1900, 54; *G.C.* 1900, xxviii, 466.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya labiata flammea* and *Lælia tenebrosa.* (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya massangeana. (*O.R.* 1900, 182.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *Cattleya schilleriana.* (Peeters, Brussels.)

Lælio-cattleya Nephelia. (*O. R.* 1900, 250.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiæ* and *L.-c. amesiana.* (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.)

Lælio-cattleya nivalis. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 267.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia glauca* and *Cattleya intermedia.* (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya ochracea. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 841.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia harpophylla* and *Cattleya Sallieri.* (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Senarti. (*R. H.* 1900, 521.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia elegans* and *Cattleya callistoglossa.* (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Wiganiæ. (*O. R.* 1900, 214.) S. A garden hybrid between *L.-c. gottoiana* and *Cattleya Mossiæ.* (Sir F. Wigan.)

Lælio-cattleya Wilsonæ. (*O. R.* 1900, 28.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya labiata* and *Lælia dayana.* (F. Sander & Co.)

Ligustrum delavayanum. (*Journ. de Bot.* 1900, 172.) Oleaceæ. H. H. A dwarf-growing Privet with myrtle-like leaves, in habit much resembling some of the smaller Cotoneasters. Yunnan. (M. L. de Vilmorin, France.)

***Lilium kewense.** (*Gard.* 1900, lviii, 99, f.) Liliaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *L. Henryi* and *L. Browni chloraster.* (Kew.)

***Lindenbergia grandiflora.** (*B. M.* t. 7738.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A Mimulus-like plant with yellow flowers. Himalaya. (Cambridge.)

Linum Chamissonis. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 223.) Linaceæ. H. A dwarf species with yellow flowers and scarlet buds. Straits of Magellan. (A. K. Bulley.)

***Linum pubescens.** (*Gard.* 1900, lviii, 427.) H.H. A tender perennial with broad glandular leaves, and large pink flowers, which are shaded at the base of the petal with dark purple lines. Palestine. (Kew.)

Lonicera involucrata humilis. *Späth Cat.* 1900, 95.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. A form differing from the type in its dwarfer habit and smaller flowers. Colorado. (Späth, Berlin.).

Lycaste Ballæ. (*G. M.* 1900, 331, f.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *L. Skinneri* and *L. plana measuresiana.* (Charlesworth & Co.)

Lycaste Cappei. (*R. H.* 1900, 109.) G. A garden hybrid between *L. Skinneri* and *L. plana.* (Cappe & Son, Vesinet, France.)

Lycaste micheliana. (*R. H.* 1900, 264.) G. A plant in general aspect much resembling *L. aromatica*, but with the floral segments relatively broader, &c. Mexico. (Micheli, Geneva.)

***Lysionotus carnosa.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 349.) Gesneraceæ. G. A dwarf shrub, glabrous in all its parts, with green, straight, rigid branches, and internodes rather shorter than the leaves. The leaves are in threes, shortly stalked, thick and fleshy, ovate in shape, and 1¼ to 2 in. long, with a few coarse teeth on the margin. The flowers are about 1¼ in. long, in shape like those of a small *Didymocarpus*; white, tinged with lilac, and borne in pairs in the axils of the upper leaves. China. (A. K. Bulley and Kew.)

Machaerium Tipa. (*S. C. A. A. Cat.*, 1900, 44.) Leguminosæ. S. "A magnificent shade tree, with light elegant foliage and handsome flowers, yielding one of the rosewoods of Southern Brazil."

***Maranta liebrechtsiana.** (*R. H.* 1900, 583; *S. H.* 1900, 471.) S. Scitamineæ. "Large, decorative, oval, green leaves. The natives of the Congo Free State use the leaves of this species to coagulate the latex of Landolphias." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

***Maranta lujaiana.** (*R. H.* 1900, 583; *S. H.* 1900, 472.) S. "Handsome long-stalked leaves, purple beneath." Resembles *M. liebrechtsiana* in general aspect and is employed by the Congolese tribes for the same purpose as that species. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Masdevallia burfordiensis. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 346.) G. Orchidaceæ. A singular and distinct species provisionally named. Leaves fleshy. Flowers of the same class as *M. mooreana*, but larger, and of thinner texture; ground colour white but the greater part of the surface dotted and tinged with claret colour. Petals white with purple lobes, lip rather large, purple. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Masdevallia deorsa.** (*O. R.* 1900, 255; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 395, f. 121.) G. Has the anomalous habit of growing head downward like *Cattleya citrina*. A member of the *Coriacea* group but differs from most others in having a descending scape, and in the lateral sepals being free. The perianth tube is short and broad, the dorsal sepal ½ inch long, and the lateral sepals about twice as long, each terminating in a long, rather slender tail. The colour is light buff yellow, much blotched with purple-brown. The petals are light greenish-yellow; the lip papillose in front, deep purple, somewhat mottled with yellow behind. The leaves are 10–13 inches long, coriaceous and rather narrow; they invariably maintain their downward direction. Columbia. (Glasnevin.)

Masdevallia xanthina albida. (*O. R.* 1900, 48.) A variety with white flowers. (Glasnevin.)

***Matthiola coronopifolia.** (*B. M.* t. 7750.) Cruciferæ. H. A perennial with pinnately lobed leaves, covered with hoary down; flowers violet, with undulate petals. Sicily. (Kew.)

***Matthiola sinuata oyensis.** (*B. M.* t. 7703.) H. Annual or biennial with large fragrant white flowers, and glabrous foliage. Western France. (Kew.)

Maxillaria scurrilis. (*O. R.* 1900, 234; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 64, f. 13.) G. Allied to *M. longissima* but markedly different in having the sepals and petals blotched with dark, blackish-brown. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Meconopsis grandis.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 352.) Papaveraceæ. H. A dwarf species with nodding purple flowers, borne singly on stems about 1 ft. high. Himalaya. (A. K. Bulley.)

Mertensia virginica rubra. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, Apr. 28, Suppl. 4.) Boraginaceae. H. A variety with pink-coloured flowers. (A. Perry.)

Miltonia vexillaria Memoria Lindeni. (*O. R.* 1900, 171.) Orchidaceæ. S. "A large and richly-coloured form." (L'Horticole Coloniale Brussels.)

Mormodes buccinator Rolfei. (*G. M.* 1900, 16.) Orchidaceæ. S. A variety with bronzy-green sepals and petals and a rosy-crimson labellum. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Mormodes oberlanderianum. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii 317, f. 96.) S. Apparently closely allied to *M. buccinator*. Sepals and petals are lemon-yellow, spotted with rose, the lip apricot-coloured, spotted with rose on the sides and base. (Dr. Oberländer, Dresden.)

***Muscari præcox.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 142.) Liliaceæ. H. Evidently a small form of the well-known *Hyacinthus azureus*. Cilicia. (Kew.)

***Musa religiosa.** (*R. H.* 1900, 262.) Scitamineæ. S. A species with a bulbous base and dry fruits, apparently nearly allied to *M. Ensete*. Tropical Africa. (Jardin Colonial, Paris.)

Odontoglossum crispum aureum rosefieldense. (*O. R.* 1900, 170; *J. of H.* 1900, xl, 411, f. 111.) Orchidaceæ. G. A broad-petalled form with flowers of a bright canary-yellow tint. (De B. Crawshay.)

Odontoglossum crispum Baxteri. (*O. R.* 1900, 25.) G. "A distinct and heavily spotted form with round flowers of good substance, but on the small side." (T. Baxter.)

Odontoglossum crispum Confetti. (*O. R.* 1900, 175.) G. "A white form evenly blotched with purple." (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum cooksonianum. (*G. M.* 1900, 100, f.) G. A beautiful variety with large, finely spotted flowers. (N. Cookson.)

Odontoglossum crispum De Sadeleri. (*O. R.* 1900, 284.) G. Flowers nearly circular in shape; segments whitish in the centre, tinged with faint yellow at the margin and spotted with brown. (F. Claes, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum morecambense. (*O. R.* 1900, 26.) G. A variety with large white flowers of excellent shape. (T. Baxter.)

Odontoglossum crispum oakwoodiense. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 358.) G. A variety with large flowers of a primrose-yellow colour, heavily blotched with rose-purple. (N. C. Cookson.)

Odontoglossum crispum pittianum. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 194; *G. M.* 1900, 296, f.) G. A variety with large and very finely coloured flowers. (H. T. Pitt.)

Odontoglossum crispum radiosum. (*O. R.* 1900, 175.) G. A cream-white variety with red-brown spots arranged in radiating fashion. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum sulphureum. (*O. R.* 1900, 19.) G. A pretty sulphur white of good shape, with a few dark brown spots on the lip, and minute dots on the basal margin. (T. Baxter.)

Odontoglossum crispum tessellatum. (*O. R.* 1900, 171.) G. "A fine form, blotched and marbled with reddish purple, and tinged with purple on the back of the segments." (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum Victoria Regina. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, No. 696, suppl. 4; *J. of H.* 1900, xl, 367, f. 102.) G. Flowers tinted with rose-purple especially on the reverse side, the sepals and petals bearing conspicuous purplish blotches in the centre; lip white with yellow disc, having a brown blotch in front. (W. Thompson.)

Odontoglossum Emmæ. (*S. H.* 1901, 355, f. 122.) S. A garden name for a form of *O. crispum*.

Odontoglossum luteopurpureum Mossii. (*O. R.* 1900, 154; *J. of H.* 1900, xl, 345, f. 96.) G. A variety with heavily blotched sepals and petals, and the ground colour of the lip nearly white. (De B. Crawshay.)

Odontoglossum luteopurpureum radiatum. (*O. R.* 1900, 223.) G. A variety in which the front lobe of the lip is broad and much dilated. (J. Hye-Leysen, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum wendlandianum crawshayanum. (*O. R.* 1900, 144; *G. M.* 1900, 521, f.) G. A handsome form with flowers nearly 3 in. across, the sepals and petals flushed with rose and densely spotted with chocolate. (De B. Crawshay.)

Oncidium flexuosum unicolor. (*O. R.* 1900, 213.) G. A variety with clear yellow unspotted flowers. (Stanley Ashton & Co.)

Opuntia fragilis cæspitosa. (*Späth Cat.* No. 106, 145.) Cactaceæ. H. This form has bright green joints, smaller and more crowded than those of the type; flowers bright yellow with red-brown centre and carmine-red filaments. Colorado.

Opuntia fragilis tuberiformis. (*Späth Cat.* No. 106, 145.) H. This form has olive-green, peculiar thick bulbous-looking joints; flowers bright yellow with a greenish sheen and bright carmine-red filaments. Colorado.

Opuntia pachyarthra flava. (*Späth Cat.* No. 106, 146.) H. The prostrate, thick, almost oval or cylindrical limbs call to mind *O. fragilis*, whilst the large bright yellow flowers with yellow filaments approach *O. camanchica*. Indeed this plant is regarded as a hybrid between the two species above-named. Colorado.

Opuntia pachyclada spaethiana. (*Späth Cat.* No. 106, 146.) In the shape of the joints and in habit this resembles *O. pachyclada*, but the flowers which are yellow when first open change later to a wonderful brownish-salmon colour. Colorado.

Opuntia rhodantha pisciformis. (*Späth Cat.* No. 106, 146.) H. The joints of this ornamental species have a fish-like outline, of a grey-green colour strongly beset with spines; the flowers are a soft bright carmine with vivid red filaments. Colorado.

Opuntia rhodantha schumanniana. (*Späth Cat.* No. 106, 146.) H. One of the handsomest of the Colorado species. Joints dark grey-green, longish, erect, of medium size; flowers shell-shaped, rich dark carmine in colour.

Opuntia xanthosoma gracilis. (*Späth Cat.* No. 106, 147.) H. Joints medium sized, broadly obovate or rounded, grey-green in colour and beset with strong spines; flowers small, carmine red: a dwarf grower. Colorado.

***Orchis folioso-maculata.** (*O. R.* 1900, 251.) Orchidaceæ. H. A supposed natural hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Paul & Son.)

Oxytropis splendens. (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 235.) Leguminosæ. H. A new species with silky silvery white foliage, and many flowered spikes of deep rose-coloured flowers. North America.

Paphiopedilum magnificum. (*O. R.* 1900, 30.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *P. pollettianum* and *P. insigne*. (A. J. Keeling.)

Paphiopedilum miniatum. (*O. R.* 1900, 351.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. Curtisii* and *P. insigne Chantini*. (R. Young.)

Paphiopedilum pavoninum. (*O. R.* 1900, 181.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. venustum* and *P. Boxallii*. (G. Shorland Ball.)

Passiflora europhylla. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 350.) Passifloraceæ. S. Distinguished by its very broad oblong leaves, rounded at the base with two large glands, and two divergent triangular lobes at the apex, with a small intermediate lobule in the centre. The upper surface is dull green, the lower surface purplish. The flowers are whitish and not specially attractive. British Guiana. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Pedicularis curvipes.** (*B. M.* t. 7735.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A dwarf-growing, half parasitical species, with finely divided leaves and spikes of rose-coloured flowers. Himalaya. (A. K. Bulley.)

Phaius oakwoodiensis. (*O. R.* 1900, 227; *G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 92, f. 23.) Orchidaceæ S. A garden hybrid between *P. Cooksoni* and *P. Humblotii*. (N. C. Cookson.)

Phajus Opoixi. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 256.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. Wallichii* and *P. Humbloti*. (Luxemburg Garden, Paris.)

Phaius Wallichii flavescens. (*O. R.* 1900, 159.) S. A variety in which the sepals and petals are light yellow in colour, and the front of the lip still paler. (J. S. Womack.)

Phalænopsis schilleriano-stuartiana. (*G. M.* 1900, 63, f.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated by the name. (H. Low & Co.)

***Phlomis lunarifolia.** (*B. M.* t. 7699.) Labiatæ. H. A handsome shrubby Labiate with large heads of golden-yellow flowers. In habit and general aspect it resembles the Jerusalem Sage, *Phlomis fruticosa*. (Kew.)

Pinus Laricio Moseri. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 53.) Coniferæ. H. A compact dwarf-growing form, the needles of which turn a golden yellow in winter, (Moser, Versailles.)

Pittosporum heterophyllum. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 192.) Pittosporaceæ. G. A much-branched evergreen shrub with papery, smooth, glabrous narrowly lanceolate, ovate or obovate leaves with wavy margins and corymbs of yellowish flowers at the extremity of the branches. Yunnan. (Toulouse B. G.)

Plectranthus Coppini. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 443.) Labiatæ. S. A quickly growing species with root tubers and also ærial ones produced in the axils of the branch nodes. The species is cultivated and the produce sold for food in the Soudan. (Paris B. G.)

Podanthium gracile. (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 485.) Campanulaceæ. H. A tufted slender stemmed plant, with pale blue flowers freely produced. Asia Minor. (T. Smith.) [*Phyteuma sp.*]

Podanthium lobelioides. (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 485.) H. Similar to *P. gracile* but of more erect habit. (T. Smith.) Asia Minor. [*Phyteuma lobelioides.*]

***Polemonium confertum melitum.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 239.) Polemoniaceæ. H. A white-flowered form. Rocky Mountains. (J. Jackman & Son.)

Polygala apopetala. (*S. C. A. A. Cat.* 1900, 71.) Polygalaceæ. G. A tall growing bush "with spikes of large fragrant half yellowish and half purple flowers that change to uniform purple the second day." Lower California.

Polygonum scandens. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 187, f. 55.) Polygonaceæ. H. A twining plant is here figured under the above name, the somewhat leathery leaves of which are dark green above and claret-coloured beneath. (James Veitch & Sons, Ltd.)

Polygonum Spaethii. (*Gfl.* 1900, 138, 182, f. 26.) Polygonaceæ. H. A tall growing species—10 ft. or more—with a general resemblance to *P. sachalinense* but with branched spikes of carmine-red flowers. Schantung, China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Primula kewensis.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 130, 195, f. 63; *G. M.* 1900, 232, ff.) Primulaceæ. G. A hybrid between *P. floribunda* and *P. verticillata* with intermediate characters. (Kew.)

***Prunus Besseyi.** (*Späth Cat.* 1900, 103.) Rosaceæ. H. A dwarf-growing species related to *P. pumila*; fruit about the size of a cherry, edible. Nebraska.

***Pteris argentea.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 206.) Filices. Apparently identical with *P. tremula* except in the colour of the fronds which become very pale green or grey. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Pteris droogmantiana.** (*R. H.* 1900, 583; *S. H.* 1900, 487, f. 162.) S. "Elegant bipinnate fronds a mètre in length." Congo Free State. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Raphiolepis Delacourii. (*R. H.* 1900, 698, t.) Rosaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *R. indica* and *R. japonica.* (Delacour, Cannes.)

Robinia Pseudacacia ulriciana. (*Späth Cat.* 1900, 112.) Leguminosæ. H. A form with gracefully arching pendulous branches.

***Saxifraga salmonica.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii. 309.) Saxifragaceæ. H. The plant mentioned under this name is probably *S. Salomoni*, a hybrid between *S. rocheliana* and *S. burseriana.* Garden Origin.

***Sempervivum Thomsoni.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 35.) Crassulaceæ. H. A garden cross between *S. arachnoideum* and *S. tectorum.* (R. Lindsay.)

***Senecio auriculatissimus.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 133; *B. M.* t. 7731.) Compositæ. G. A species with thin, wiry, freely-branched stems; leaves with large basal auricles and a curiously reniform blade, the largest being 3½ in. by 2½ in., dentate, glaucous beneath, dark green above. Flowers bright yellow, in large loose corymbs, each head over an inch in diam., and composed of about a dozen ray-florets surrounding a small disk. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

***Solanum Worsleyi.** (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 18, f. 5.) Solanaceæ. G. Closely allied as a species to *S. Melongena*, or an extreme varietal form of it. A scandent plant with stems about 8 ft. high, destitute of spines, leaves ovate-lanceolate, lobed, softly pubescent, 6 in. to 1 ft. long. Fruit about the size of a hen's egg, bright scarlet when ripe, produced singly or in pairs on stalks about 2 in. long. Brazil. (A. Worsley.)

Sophrocattleya Chamberlaini triumphans. (*O. R.* 1900, 27.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya harrisoniana* and *Sophronitis grandiflora.* (J. Chamberlain.)

Stanhopea stenochila. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 369.) Orchidaceæ. S. Flowers comparatively small; sepals pure white, petals apricot-coloured, both with more or less numerous purplish blotches at the basal half; lip ivory-white at the base, with purple blotches inside, and paler outside, the middle and interior parts being more or less intensely yellow. Colombia. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Symphyandra ossetica.** (*Gard.* 1900, lvii, 303.) Campanulaceæ. H. A

plant with a thick stem and fleshy root; the leaves form a rosette, while the pale blue, tubular, bell-shaped flowers are arranged on hanging stalks. Caucasus. (H. Correvon.)

*Tagetes Lemmoni. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 18, 21, f. 6.) Compositæ. H. A perennial, attaining a height of 3 ft., with glabrous pinnate leaves, and bearing a profusion of yellow flower-heads. Southern Arizona. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

*Thalictrum Chelidoni. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 167, f. 48.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A dwarf species with ternately divided leaves, pale green above, glaucous beneath, and bearing panicled, violet flowers. Himalaya. (Lady Breadalbane.)

Tulipa galatica. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, May 26, suppl. 2.) Liliaceæ. H. Here mentioned as being shown by Van Tubergen, Jnr., Haarlem.

*Tupistra perakensis. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 287.) Liliaceæ. S. Differs from *T. nutans* in having much narrower, elegant leaves, and erect flower-spikes 8 in. long, the upper half clothed with fleshy shining purple flowers, which differ again in having a pure white disk-like spreading flat stigma. Singapore. (Kew.)

Urostigma subtriplinervium. (*R. H.* 1900, 597, f. 257.) Urticaceæ. S. A tree with large handsome green leaves with ivory-white nerves. Brazil. (André, Paris.)

Vanda cœrulescens Regnieri. (*R. H.* 1900, 634, t.) G. Orchidaceæ. S. A form with deeper-coloured flowers. (Regnier, Fonténay-sous-Bois.)

*Veratrum californicum. (*G. C.* 1900, xxviii, 22.) Liliaceæ. H. A tall, growing species 5–6 ft. high, with a branching panicle of greenish-white flowers. North - Western America. (Kew.)

*Verbascum longifolium. (*B. M.* t. 7707.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A noble species, with bold, undulating foliage covered with grey down, and dense spikes of large yellow flowers. S. Italy, &c. (Kew.)

Viguiera tomentosa. (*S.C.A.A. Cat.* 1900, 76.) Compositæ. G. A tall, growing species with silvery, woolly leaves, and ample corymbs of yellow flower heads. Lower California.

Vriesia erecta. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 263.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *V. Poelmani* and *V. Rex.* (Luxemburg Garden, Paris.)

Vriesia imperialis. (*J. H. F.* 1900, 847.) S. A garden hybrid between *V. mirabilis* and *V. Rex.* (Duval & Son, Versailles.) [There is another *Vriesia imperialis* in cultivation, which is now referred to Tillandsia regina.]

Xanthosoma Hoffmanni. *J. H. F.* 1900, 16, f. 2.) Araceæ. S. Leaf-stalk whitish with dark purple blotches, leaf pedatisect with 5 to 7 oval lobes of a dark green with bluish metallic reflections. Spathe with a green tube purple inside, the limb white. Mexico. (Micheli, Geneva.)

Zygocolax wiganiana. (*O. R.* 1900, 58; *G. M.* 1900, 121, f.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Zygopetalum intermedium* and *Colax jugosus.* (Sir F. Wigan.)

Zygocolax woodlandsense. (*Gard.* 1900, lvii., No. 1,469, vii.) G. A garden hybrid between *Zygopetalum maxillare Gautieri* and *Colax jugosus.* (Sir F. Wigan.)

Zygopetalum Ballii. (*G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 143, f. 47.) G. Allied to *Z. rostratum*; sepals white, tinged with rose-purple, petals rose-purple freckled with white, lip white with purple blotches around the crest. (G. Shorland Ball.)